white labor is forced by necessity into the pro-

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1874. The Weekly Sun.

Circulation nearly 10,000, extenting over every State in the Union and the Dominion of Can THE WEEKIN SEA IS now stead by growing in circulation at a rate that hold for D put it at 100,000 before must summer. At a medium for reaching the beyong public the our try over it has no superior, price and service considered, among all the security marks press. To analyze the considered, among all the security marks, before, To analyze the considered, and desired in agree directly imprices the fertilesers, and Or mary Adverte monte, per line, No exten charge for cuts or displayed type.

Amusements To-Day. Howery Theatre Manappa. Central Park Garden-Theo. Th may's Concert. Colorseum Brosdway and Theryd Niblo's Garden-The Two Suters. Union Square Theatre-Perd. Wood's Museum - Scouts of the Plain, Mattner

The regular daily circulation of The SUN for the week ending June 27 was as follous:

Monday 114.394 Thursday. Tuesday 115.013 Friday. Wednesday 114.394 Saturday. 111.276 Total for the week ...

The Use of It.

We are informed that some amiable and highly respectable people are much distressed at the course of THE SUN in exposing rascality in high places. It is not the rascality itself that troubles them, but the making of it so widely known. They say that we are bringing the dignitaries of the land into disrepute with the masses, and they ask sorrowfully. What is the use of uncovering the shame of men whom the country has hitherto delighted to honor?

The use of it, we answer, is the same as the use of telling a man that his house is on fire when he does not know it, or that he is stricken with a deadly disease when he fancies himself in sound health. The watchman is not blamed for giving notice of a conflagration, nor do we usually find fault with the physician for pointing out the unsuspected presence of yellow fever and small-pox. Unless the existence of the danger is made known, nothing will be done to guard against it; and unless men are warned of the approach of the pestilence, no steps will be taken to avert it. So, unless The SUN or some newspaper like it, took the pains to inform the community of the rottenness and scoundrelism that threaten its life, it would not be possible to apply a remedy.

One useful result, at least, has been produced by our efforts. It is conceded on all sides that THE SUN'S exposures of the Credit Mobilier swindle and the Washington Ring frauds have deterred an unprincipled majority from carrying through Congress a number of other like schemes of plunder, which they would otherwise have consummated. When conscience has lost its power, pride often retains a little influence, and men who would not refrain from a crime because of the fear of God, will sometimes hold their hand through fear of public execration. How potent the same influence has been in other quarters it is not easy to tell precisely, but it may be safely asserted that the dread of the independent newspaper press is almost the only check that exists upon the horde of scoundrels now in power.

As for the fear of causing mischief by showing the emptiness of great reputations, nothing can be more absurd. The sooner the country is purged of shams and humbugs the sooner will true merit come to be seen and appreciated. Suppose this sifting process should render men suspicious and dismeline them to respect lofty pretensions not based on genuine worth, nobody will be damaged. The honest and able official, the merchant of sterling integrity, the truly pious elergyman, and false and undeserving competitors are put out of the way. What we seek is the truth about every man and every thing; and nobody is afraid of that, except those who know that the truth will condemn them.

The President's Junketing.

Hardly had the knell of adjournment sounded in Congress before the President started off from Washington to make a visit in Western Virginia, leaving the vast amount of public business which always accumulates at the close of a session wholly uncared for, and the Senators and Representatives who desired to confer with him in regard to it to imagine a reason for this insulting departure and neglect of

Besides the usual mass of matter requiring the personal attention of the Executive, there were special subjects demanding his prompt decision. He tendered the vacancy in the Post Office Department by telegraph to Mr. HALE, who hastened to Washington only to find the White House | the text books we have named. deserted, and the President away on a as his consolation for a hot and thankless journey to the capital.

More important than this personal incithe District of Columbia, without any semblance of a government or recognized authority. Although Boss Shepherd has ing his Ring concern, and by a rejection of the Senate, he still assumes to exercise a quasi official power, and his corrupt subordinates are continuing their functions

After the recent robberies by the Boss's

still further increased. tion, are mere tools of the Ring, and capable of any act by which its crimes might

be concealed, or its interests promoted. The President has left the records, pauments in the hands of these knaves, ble neglect to extend the frauds that have the traces of former plander. If he had cooperation could not have been more effective than it is by this shameful pro-

which Congress established. A few days were only needed to set it in active motion, with the machinery at hand. But he would not even wait to receive the answers of the three persons named as Commissioners, and retained the unworthy instruments with which the Ring has heretofore worked. It is well known that Gen. GRANT took SHEPHERD'S overwhelming rejection much to heart, and openly de nounced the Senate in vulgar terms for that action. He expressed no resentment toward the Boss himself, who had given him the most positive assurance of the majority. Mortified and revengeful because of a defeat which comes home to his method of thwarting the course of the law | proved type. and of delaying an act of justice to an outraged community.

No former President has ever ventured to outrage decency as Gen. Grant has done. His audacity in this respect is without precedent or parallel, and is in keeping with that manifested by Shepherd in trampling upon the rights of the people and in mocking at the restraints imposed by Congress. There is a class of coarse minds inclined to applaud such effrontery and defiance as marks of courage, when they are only the proofs of a low, vicious, and reckless nature.

Too much of this insult has been suffered with impunity. It has grown to the proportions of a public evil, and must be corrected with the sternest reprobation. The President, with his double salary and enormous emoluments, deserts Washington on the adjournment of Congress, kicks the public business under his official table, and virtually closes the great departments by turning them over to the tender mercies of corrupt clerks who make that the opportunity for their personal gain.

This is the sort of entertainment to which Grantism invites the people, who are expected to pay the taxes, foot the bills, and humbly ask for a third term of

The Proposed Law Professorship at the Military Academy.

Among the rumors that come from Washington is one to the effect that there is to be established at the West Point Military Academy a law professorship, to which shall be attached one of the Judge-Advocates of the army.

Before the war, when there was no Bureau of Military Justice and but one Judge-Advocate, there was no complaint of the law's delay, of injustice, nor often of any vital informalities in the proceedings of ourts martial. Since then, however, the Judge-Advocate's office, keeping pace with the coördinate branches of the War Department, has been, like each of them, growing into a bureau whose dimensions are altogether out of proportion with the needs of the service. Indeed, it might, with some show of reason, be argued that the necessity even for its existence has passed away with the exceptional events that gave it birth, and that it might be, with safety, reduced to its original dimensions with its one Judge-Advocate and an office in Washington.

There are now ten officers in the bureau: one with the rank of brigadier-general, one with the rank of colonel, and eight ranking as majors. With two stationed in Washington, there are left eight assignable to the divisional and department headquarters, the duties of these last being the revision of court martial proceedings. But there are more such headquarters than there are Judge-Advocates, so that line offiers, sometimes even captains, are taken from their companies to perform Judgethe public-spirited citizen will receive Advocate duties at headquarters; and it is their due all the more surely when their how proposed to lessen the number assign- to the father-in-law of President Grant on a able for duty at headquarters by sending | pretence which subsequent judicial proceeding e to West Point, requiring the detailing of another line officer to fill his place.

If the duties of Judge-Advocate can be as well performed by line officers as by the Judge-Advocates themselves, why not office, as before the war?

West Point as Law Professor, his method | should be no lack of means. of instruction must be the same as that pursued in other studies, that is, mainly by recitation. Three or four books, such as Holl's "Digest of Opinions," Scott's "Digest of Military Laws," and GREEN-LEAF on "Evidence," contain about all the law an officer need know that is not already taught in the Academy. The Chaplain of a lieutenant of the line. Surely the duties of these two officers would not be made very onerous by adding to the law course

From this view of the subject it looks trip of pleasure. So the offer could neither little as if some interested individual had actually voted for him, would have given him be accepted nor declined, and Mr. Hale proposed the new professorship for the the coveted nomination, wherefore he declares had to retrace his steps with the telegram | purpose of preparing the public mind for an attempt to place an officer in a comfortable sinecure for life on the banks of the Hudson. This would be entirely in dent is the condition in which he has left | keeping with the existing progress of our military establishment toward the formation of an extensive bureaucracy designed to supply to favorites of the ruling powers | phia to carry all the elections which have oc been kicked out both by the law abolish- soft places and high salaries, with a plenty of assistants to aid them in doing nothing

Two Sick Jerseymen.

Once upon a time the College of Cardias if there had been no interruption what- | nals had assembled to elect a successor to St. Peter, and it happened that so many conflicting purposes were to be adjusted Legislature, who stripped the halls of the that after many weary days a choice furniture and everything portable, it is seemed impossible. Now there was a mildfair to presume that their confederates | mannered and sickly prelate, who tottered who still remain in office will not only ap- about on a cane, coughed faintly but conpropriate whatever they can lay hands stantly, and was evidently about to be upon, but what is of far more conse- translated. To this moribund dignitary quence, that they may make away with | the assembly turned with the unanimity important papers, and fabricate "vouch- of despair, each man feeling assured that by which the indebtedness will be he would speedily depart to the better land, and then a new election might have a Some of these officials did not scruple at | more favorable conclusion. But as soon as perjury when testifying before the inves- | the gentle invalid felt the pressure of the tigation, and others are of notoriously bad | triple crown, his Holiness stood erect, flung character. All of them, without excep- away his crutch, and for twenty years was the vigorous head of the militant Church. A great many years ago Martin Ryerson, then a prosperous Democratic politician-for moral-idea politics had not as pers, certificates, and other important doc- yet proved profitable in Jersey-approached Gov. PRICE with the modest In Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, northern Texwithout the least supervision of any kind, petition to be made a Judge. He had but and with an open invitation by his culpa- a few months to live, he sadly said. He acreage has been devoted to the production of could hardly hope to enter upon the active already been perpetrated, and to cover up | duties of his office; but one of his ancestors had been a Judge, and he had an deliberately colluded with Shepherd, his ambition, a pardonable one he trusted, to be called Judge himself, if the title was only to be used in his epitaph. The benevolent Governor, willing to smooth Ryerson's

or the proprieties of his great office, the supposed would prove but a posthumous President would have immediately inau-gurated the provisional Government lives, and is as gluttonous of official dis-

tinction as ever. Since this initial success, he has been a constant seeker after preferment, on the same sanitary grounds, and has considered himself the proper almoner of all the political honors dispensed in that State. Indeed, there is hardly a Jerseyman of either party now in political life of whom he will not complacently claim to be the creator. He was appointed by Gov. PARKER on the Constitutional Commission, and immediately resigned in order to strike for a place on the Geneva Claims Board, for which he has just been nominated by Gen. GRANT. certainty of his confirmation by a decided | Upon the whole, the appointment is a very fit one for the present Administration; for the Judge is saturated with legal lore, and own door, the President has taken this is a Christian statesman of the most ap-

The difference between the hygienic status of Judge Ryenson and that of Mr. CATTELL is that the Judge has enough elasticity and vim to wear out all of his able-bodied contemporaries but keeps accumulating moral capital by continued reference to his infirmities; while CATTELL, somewhat exhausted and debilitated, simulates a rude bovine strength, to show how lightly he could toss off the labors of another Senatorial tour. It was an unexpired term to which he was previously elected, but he passed a considerable fraction of it in a anitary retreat at Clifton Springs; and when the hour for reflection came, he was found so worn and enfeebled by efforts at distributing patronage and other Senatorial labors, that his friends were compelled to drop him, and the thrifty FRELINGHUY- | Government in all its departments, he shall opsen reigned in his stead.

Since that unlucky crisis, CATTELL's aim in life, next to jobbery in naval supplies and outfits, has been to demonstrate how grossly these friends underestimated his mental and physical vitality. Has be not lived through innumerable private transactions with SECOR ROBESON? Did not Gen. GRANT appoint him to a place on the Civil Service Commission? And was he ever seen to stagger under the weight of that ponderous responsibility? Was he not sent to London on an errand for the Treasury Department? And did he not draw his stipend with astronomic periodicity? And now has not the President given renewed proof of his confidence by choosing him for the imminent deadly breach where fell his friend, the detected SHEPHERD? All these indications point toward Trenton and next January, where the conundrum for the oming Legislature will be: Shall we elect RYERSON to the Senate because he is sick, or CATTELL because he is well?

On the 26th of August a decision will be rendered in the United States Circuit Court at a special session to be held in Leavenworth, in the ase pending between the settlers on the Osago ceded lands in Kansas, and the two railroad companies who claim possession of the homes of 20,000 people under the pretence that these ands were granted to them as a subsidy by act Congress-a pretence which is supported by the Interior Department, of course, but which is held to have no shadow of foundation by the settlers and their friends. The history of this ost important case has been given at length in THE SUN, and it is doubtless familiar to all our aders. In view of the undisputed facts i must seem to any disinterested person that there can be no doubt that the claims of the settlers to retain possession of their property will be fully sustained, notwithstanding that DELANO is proceeding with the work of cancelling their titles as fast as possible. The late Land Commissioner, decided in 1807 that the lands in dispute were never granted to the rail road companies claiming them. Wilson was he would not be a party to the proceedings of the Interior Department looking to the robbery of Western settlers for the benefit of ratiroad corporations and land grabbers generally, and valuable property from its owners and giving to showed to be baseless

The excursions for children, which the New York Times has carried on with such admirable results for two years past, are to be re dispense with all of the latter entirely exept the one in charge of the Washington | CAN, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, EDWARD KING THEODRE ROOSEVELT, and GEORGE H. BROD-If a Judge-Advocate is to be assigned to | HEAD, trustees. For such a purpose there

The Republicans in Philadelphia who are able to regard with perfect equanimity the fraudulent practices of the Ring when others are the victims of its frauds, do not take so kindly the application of the Ring tactics to themselves. In the newly created Fifth gress District there has arisen a decided unpleasantness between Mr. ALFRED C. HARthe Academy is the present Professor of Mer and Mr. Leonard Myers, both members of Law and Ethics; and he has for his assistant | the Forty-third Congress, and each of whom claims that that he is the favored candidate of his party for a seat in the Forty-fourth. Ac cording to Mr. MYERS twenty-one of his dele gates were excluded from the nominating convention, notwithstanding that they had been regularly elected, and these, with those who that he, and not HARMER, is the Republican nominee. Myens announces his intention to run for the office, and protests against being called an independent candidate because he re fuses to submit to an alteration of returns stuffing the ballot boxes and the like, notwith standing that such are the means which hav sually been employed by his party in Philadelcurred there of late years.

It has puzzled a good many people to understand how it is that the production of cotton since the war has been so large as it has if the negro labor system has been so much de moralized as is generally represented. The answer to this is very easily given. Before the war nearly all the cotton was made by negro labor, but since its close thousands and thousands of white men have gone into the cotto fields and labored with such energy and intelli gence as to produce wonderful results Memphis Appeal expresses the belief that the greater part of the cotton shipped to that in portant outlet for the staple is now raised by white labor, and it further says that while the culture of cotton has been unremunerative in a large portion of the negro States, it has been highly profitable and has greatly expanded in the white States. The Mobile Register asserts that African labor has excluded white lab from the great cotton region of Alabama, and thereby destroyed the production of cotton upon some of the richest lands of the South. The receipts of cotton at important points of shipment show that as a rule the production has decreased n those regions where the planters depend upon the negroes almost exclusively for labor; but this failing off is more than counterbalanced by the increase which is the product of white labe as, and the Indian Territory a greatly increased otton, which is mainly cultivated with white labor. The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel says that in northern Georgia, along the line of the Air Line Railroad, where cotton is produced by During 1873 the receipts at Atlanta were 20,210 bales. This year they were 54,889 bales, or nearly double those of the preceding year. In the With the least respect for public opinion | pathway to the tomb, bestowed what he | upper counties of South and North Carolina |

SOME NEW BOOKS.

VIRGINIA DU RANT COVINGTON OF Mississippi, having written a novel Loruhamah, which was published in a Memphis paper, in-South, working in the fields themselves and producing their own supplies, make the culture profitable. Some time ago we published the ex-perience of a planter in Louisiana, who made an forms the reader of that fact in a three-line preface, and adds "it is now given to the public experiment to ascertain the relative value of black on its merits." We have read the volume with attention, and cannot discover its merits no and white lasor in the sugar culture, keeping a why it was written nor how any editor could have ventured to print it. The only original result was a lead loss on the labor of negroes idea displayed by Virginia Du Rant Covington ployed on wages; a very small profit on that of negroes working on sharea; and a large profit is the extraordinary manner of writing her name which appears on the title page just as we have on the labor of white men, every one of whom printed it. At first we presumed it was a typo-graphical error, but on the next page we find the accomplished more than twice as much work judging from results, as any of the negroes The Southern negro laborer, since he has bevolume dedicated to her "beloved sister Laura Du Rant, the most unselfish, the kindest of come his own master, cannot be kept steadily sisters, but for whose encouragement these thoughts would never have been offered the he will at my time leave a crop at the most public." Laura Du Rant must have cultivated critical moment to listen to a stump speech, the unselfish and kindly qualities of her while the whites toil steadily, beginning early and almost always making a full day's work. nature at the expense of her comm One of the worst evils of slavery was its tensense, or she would certainly never have encouraged the publication of "Lorubadency to degrade labor in the eyes of the whites; mah." The heroine, a governess (ever since "Jane Eyre" was written what a host of and one of the most benedicial effects of its abo lition has been to dignify honest industry, the governess heroines have been born into the world of fiction), instructs her pupils in very result of which has been plainly manifested in the facts to which we now direct attention. ungrammatical language on topics above their GRANT's coquetting with Mosby in the emprehension, sweeps, dusts, nurses the baby one of gaining support from the Virginia Conof the family while his wife takes her morning servatives, and the suggestion of Gov. Kemper's name for Vice-President as a suitable one to go nap; plays "Ever of Thee," "Monastery Bells, and "The Maiden's Prayer" in the evening to beneath GRANT's on the Presidential ticket in 1876, are not received in the cheerful spirit of the aristocratic guests of the family, and finally wins the heart of Douglas Stewart, the brother of her employer, and a hero who, having fought for the Confederacy, has accepted the situation, and feels no bitterness toward the North. This gentleman thinks General Grant will make a very good President, and casts his vote for him. He eventually woos and wins the matchless governess, after rejecting one of his cousins, who pays her addresses to him at midnight in

thankfulness which was probably anticipated Gov. KEMPER has just addressed a tart but dignified letter to the President regarding the instructions recently sent by the Attorneyeneral to the Marshal of the Eastern District of Virginia in relation to the pretended disurbances in Petersburg, reminding him that there is a State government existing in Virginia, and plainly informing him that white he desires to cultivate cordial relations with the Federal the library, in language which would shock the shade of Lindley Murray. The conversation which occurs between this young lady and her pose with all the constitutional means at hi nmand such acts of invasion of the rights of only sister on the wedding night of the latter will illustrate the general style of conversation the States and the liberties of the people as that threatened by the Attorney-General in the Petersburg case. The Governor embodies in his letter a good deal of sound information in regard to such relations of the States to the Federal Government as there has never been any dispute about, much of which will doubtless be new to GRANT, and all of which he will find worthy of his attention. Gov. KEMPER complains that the instructions of the Attorney General imply that a Federal department may exercise immediate and discretionary control within the State of Virginia over interests which are distinctively local and domestic, and em power a subordinate ministerial agent of the general Government to subject a peaceful comnunity, together with all its authorities, to the mination of an armed Federal force; and in the name of the people he demands redress for the gross usurpation of WILLIAMS. It is evident that regenerating the politics of the Southern whites is not GRANT's forte.

The practicability of increasing the supply of edible fish, by means of artificial hatching has been full, established by the experience of the last few years, and the important results o be obtained by systematic fish culture now generally acknowledged. Quite a number of States have appointed fish commissioners some of whom have been at work for years with great success. In California the hatching of mountain trout has become a large and lucrative business, and efforts are making stock the rivers with shad. In this State the fact has been demonstrated that shad will thrive in the lakes. Full grown specimens of that fish have been caught from the pier at Oswego, some of them with the fly, and they have been found in many different places in Lake Ontario. Large numbers have een taken at Port Dalhousie, and one was recently caught at Cape Vincent weighing four pounds and three quarters.

The faithful Administration organs outside of Washington generally maintain a signifi-cant silence in regard to the President's recent Commercial Advertiser, however, which has frequently manifested its approbation of Shep-RERD's plundering operations, ventures to utter a little peep of approval, characterizing the mination as "a manly act." If the Buffal organ has not a post office already it should be provided with one immediately.

If the Democratic party of Vermont has nothing more to say than appears in its recently ed platform, it had better shut up she

Trying to Do it in Another Way.

It has been discovered that Congress did, after all, bass an act giving to the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia jurisdiction of criminal libel, no matter where printed, provided a copy of the publication containing the libelious matter comes into the District. The title of the lill is "An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes." The act extends the provisions of the Judiciary of Ess to courts created by act of Congress in the District; that is, gives the officers of the courts of the District the power to arrest a person who has been indicted for a misdemeanor—liber is a nisdemeanor here—anywhere in the United States and bring him here for trial. The bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Pedan I, from the Judiciary Committee, reported from the State Juniciary Committee, reported from the State Juniciary Committee by Mr. Edmunds, and called up ty Mr. Freilinghuysen.

Getting Drunk a Pardonable Offence.

fo the Editor of the Sun.
Sin: It ought to be known to the country that President Grant has recently had two or three of his abilitual drunken sprees. On sunday afternoon, June 11, for instance, between 2 and 3 o'clock, he was seen in ouse on Franklin square, supported by two persons the were conducting than to a carriage which had apparently been called to convey him home. And since adjournment of Congress he has been on a very cavy spreas, and has been taken to West Virginia to restored to sobriety.

Poromac, Washinston, June 10,

We do not see that there is any special necessity that the country should be informed that Gen. GRANT is these on any particular occasion Everybody knew before the last election that h was in the habit of getting drunk now and then, ordinary temperance fanatics. Such high-toned the Hon. HENRY WILSON proclaimed to the world that he was a good enough temperance man for them; and the partisans of total abstinence generally gave him their votes.

would administer the Government with proper regard to decency and decorum, and proper respect for the moral sense of men who really be leve there is a difference between right and wrong, we would join with Donge and Wilson in forgiving his drunkenness. In comparison with his great and pernicious offences, the little peccadilloes are of trifling consequence.

The New York Post Office to Mark Twain.

Sin: Referring to the pleasant paragrap among the "Sunbeams" of Saturday, giving the opt on of Mr. Samuel L. Clemens of Hartford, Conn., r garding the respective merits of the clerks at this Post Office and at the Boston Post Office (formed from the his office from Scotland were returned to that cour while a letter adarcssed: "Mr. Cremens, Hartfort, Soston, New York, U.S. of A.," arriving at the Bo office, was sent to Hartford, Conn., and reached h abstain from any odious comparisons as to the

or; but may senture to suggest that some snowled d postal regulations would be a desirable preliminal equirement on the part of all who propose to con-tain publicly of any real of supposed gricyance suff-d at the hands of postal officials, who are necessari-Reverned by those regulations. A very little of such knowledge would have prevented Mr. Clemens from supposing that letters are returned to foreign countries through any other channel than the dead letter office at Washington. New York, June 10.

mage Pronouncing the Sentence. oks, serves the early breakfast to the master

will liustrate the general style of conversation put in the mouths of the dramatis persona:

Up stairs in a handsome chamber the bride's tollet was progressing under the deft fingers of Amma Evarts. Aprilia sitting before a large mirror, while the governess plaited and puffed and frizzed her hair. Lucretia stood before the other class in glittering moire antique, trying to arrange a spray of scariet Indian creeper in her hair, and quarrelling with her sister even at that supreme moment.

"Amma," said she, "do let that girl's head alone one minute, and come fix this flower for me. It won't stay where I put it!"

"Walt a little, I will soon be done."

"If her head was haif so well fixed inside as out she would do passibly well," said Lucretta, turning to look at 'Pril; "but she has a dreadfully plastered, senseless, wax-doll look. I can't bear white eyes and white hair. They are so expressionless. If I had such eyes I'd punch 'em out."

"Snut your mouth, 'Cretia," said the bride elect: "you'd give your eyes for somebody as blonde as I."

"It's a lie! I don't know who you mean."

"Who but Douglas, your ido!"

"My do!! I hate him."

"Didn't look like it, that night you courted him in the library. I was in there the whole time, hid in the east alcove, and it tickled me dreadfully to see how he snuthed you. If you don't mind, I'll tell Amma what you said." put in the mouths of the dramatis personæ:

hope old O'Hara may cross you, and whip you, and weir you out!"

Amma dropped the comb, turning to Lucretia a shocked, imploring face.

"How can you talk so? she is your own sister! You will be sure to repent it."

"Don't you speak to me. Miss Evarts. It's none of your business how I talk. I do hate her! I don't care what happens to her." She flounced from the room.

Aprilia, quite emotionless, went on with her tollet till she stood "white as libites in the light of moon." She gazed at herself with the utmost satisfaction; asked Amma to sprinkle her bouquet with Night Blooming Cereus, and having studied the image reflected in the mirror awhile longer, descended to the room where waited O'Hars, LeBrune, John Hays, Lucretia, and Nathalla LeBrune, the two couples attending as bridesmaids and groomsmen.

These angelic sisters are not represented as

These angelic sisters are not represented as the best specimens of Southern womankind: but the other characters portrayed in the volme use language scarcely above the style of this, either in moral sentiment, good breeding,

or grammar. HAMILION FISH'S PROTEGE.

The Brutal Concha Proposing to Drown Four Hundred Prominent Cubans without Trial and without Warning.

SIR: Your publication of what you justly style "a flendish order" of Captain-General Concha of Cuba is only a fit sample of what Spanish rule in Cuba has been for upward of

3.0 years.
Some of your readers may not, however, be aware that the infamous order referred to was carried out to a certain extent, and that the in-

tended victims escaped a fearful death by a mere accident.

In November, 1833, a rumor was circulated in Havana that Gen. Quitman was about to land on the island at the head of a considerable force, for the purpose of assisting the Cubans to throw off the brutal yoke of Spain.

Instantly 400 Cubans, who were prominent men, either by their learning, their wealth, or known detestation of Spainsh dominion, were a rested in Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Clenfuedos, and other cities, and conveyed on board an old hulk lying in the harbor of Havana. The dreaded cloud of Quitman's landing having blown over, the prisoners were at first released, after an incarceration of sixteen days on board the hulk, and allowed to reside in the city of Havana, and after some further delay they were beruitted to return to, their homes on the condition of presenting themselves once a month at the Bureau of the Chief of Police of Havana. One of the prisoners, since deceased, had managed during his forced residence in Havana to ingratuate himself into the good graces of this Chief of Police, Don Fructuoso Garcia Muñoz, and when finally showed to return to his home called upon Sr. Muñoz and thanked him for the attentions which he had so kindly shown him.

The reply of Sr. Muñoz will give the American attentions which he had so kindly shown him.

The reply of Sr. Muñoz will give the American
public a good insight into the infamous narrice

The reply of Sr. Munoz will give the American public a good insight into the Infamous nature of this man Conena, the present and I trust the last Spanish satrap in Cuoa.

"You owe me no thanks," said Sr. Muñoz, "but you do owe them to that American General Quitman for not having landed on the island; for I had positive orders from Gen. Coneha on the first arrival of the news of Gen. Quitman's landing to close the hatches of that halk and scuttle her in the harbor with you to men in the half." As American Cone. AN AMERICANIZED CUBAN New York, June 27, 1874.

How Gen. Forrest Liked to be Shaved. The Civil Rights bill may enable the

The Civil Rights bill may enable the colored gentleman to enjoy all the privileges of soda water foundains, ice cream saloons, and billiard rooms—but we would like to see him subject his visage to the manipulation of a white barber. He would fied himself in as dangerous a position as Gen. Forrest.

It is said that Forrest went into a barber shop on Broadway to be shaved. The colored gentleman who officiated was youbble. Forrest was in a good humor and disposed to be talkative. At last it came out that the gentleman who was being shaved was called Gen. Forrest, whereupon the colored gentleman wanted to know if he was having the honor to shave Gen. Forrest mildly assented. Whereupon the barber remarked that he was glad to make the General's acquaintance as his brother was a soldier in the Federal army. "Where is your brother?" asked the General. "He was killed at Fort Pillow!" answered the barber.

Silently and gently as the fall of the snow

aroer. Silently and gently as the fall of the snow ake but accurately and without hesitation ake—but accurately and without hesitation— he General slid from beneath the razor of that arber, gained his feet, and with a face bare as baroer, gained his feet, and with a face bare as to one side, and lathered as to the other, re-marked: "You can't shave me this morning!" A friend who met him a moment later, remark-ed the singular appearance of his face. The General merely observed: "I like to have half of my face shaved at a time."

Specimen Pygmies in Italy.

Specimen Pygmies in Italy.

From the Combinedi Gazette.

There are now in Naples, where they have just arrived from Egypt as a present from the Viceroy of that country for Victor Emmansulate, two dwarfs belonging to the Akka tribe, in the interior of Africa. They are of the ages of nine and thirteen years, and are described as quite intelligent and interesting, though the peculiar shape of their bodies and the character of their features would class them with a race hitherto unknown. They will be put by the King under the protection of the Geographical Society, by whom care will be taken that they can live without discomfort from the climate of Italy, so different from their own. Their education will not be neglected, and they themselves will be the subject of a series of studies by the society in regard to their physical and intellectual capacities, their moral nature, their language, as well as the origin and history of this most singular African race. They are accompanied by a sergeant in one of the Egyptian regiments, who, having been for a year and a half with Miani in their own country, speaks their language and acts as interpreter. He, however, will return to Egypt after making the dwarfs under the care of the society. In Naples they were taken to the theatre, where they seemed very much interested, especially during the

PURGING THE TABERNACLE.

The Writer of the Anonymous Letter Sen-

tenced to Excommunication-Dr. The troubles in Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle culminated at half nast 12 o'clock vesterday morning, when the sessions, which since 4 o'clock in the afternoon had been holding an excited meeting in the lay college adjourned, and the sleepy members went home. The trial of Mr. Benjamin C. Mitchell, which had proceeded in secret, was ended, and the result was to be made known by the pastor just before the service yesterday morning. For three or four years anonymous letters have flitted about through the Tabernacle, finding their way into the pastor's family, into the homes of many of the influential members of the church. Major B. R. Corwin received many of them, and his name and stories of his conduct appeared in all of them. He was the Superintendent of the Sunday school, and the letters insinuated that his morals were not perfect. Fat er Pierson, Mr. Hathaway, and others were maligned, and the trustees were accused of failing to fully account for the money intrusted to them to build

count for the money intrusted to them to build the new Tabernacle. The letters grew numerous, and with them improper caricatures were sent. Dr. Talmage said no man outside of the penitentiary could equal toem, and it found in a book under a schoolboy's arms would send him to Jul.

The members consulted and Mr. Joseph C. Street, an ex-detective, voluntered to ferret out the author. He quietly worked out a theory, and fastened his suspicion upon a little cluster of disaffected members, and at length concluded to test Mr. Benjamin C. Mitchell's love for his paster and for the church. Mr. Mitchell lives at 106 Elliot place, and does business at 267 Canal street, New York. Mr. Street is a partner in the Hercules Manufacturing Company at 33 Murray street. He cailed to see Mr. Mitchell to talk over Tabernacle news, and sounded him upon the action of the trustees. Both seemed to agree that the church ought to be startled and the trustees brought up with a round turn. They agreed upon a letter which Mr. Mitchell was to write, showing up the Tabernacle folibles, and which Mr. Street was to get published in a Brooklyn paper. Mr. Mitchell wrote it, and, at Mr. Street's suggestion, "put it strong." The which Mr. Street was to be probable to Brooklyn paper. Mr. Mitchell wrote it, and, at Mr. Street's suggestion, "put it strong." The original draft of the letter was taken by Mr. Street, who compared it with many of the anonymous letters, and the handwriting seemed to be identical. Government detectives from the Custom House declared that they were written by the same person. Mr. Mitchell soon discoving the same person.

street, who compared it with many of the anonymous letters, and the handwriting seemed to be identical. Government detectives from the Custom House declared that they were written by the same person. Mr. Mitchell soon discovered that he was duped, and, after becoming very anary, determined to recall what had been written, and in ex Judge Morri's office sizhed a paper retracting everything, and pronouncing his allegations false.

The sessions of the Tabernacle subpoenced Mitchell to answer charges against him, to be preferred on last Thursday evening. He did not appear, and after adjourning, the church officers subpoenced him a second time, informing him that unless he appeared in person at the sessions at 4 o'clock on Saturday, a member would be delegated to defend him, and his trail should proceed as though he were at the meeting. He did not appear on Saturday, and the rumor was that he had gone West for his business firm. The trial was conducted in secret. The letters were produced, and affidavits from the experts were read, declaring them to be in Mr. Mitchell's handwriting. Mr. Street testified that there were a number of letters written by others, and said that five persons had been discovered who wrote them. Three of the handwritings were distinct, and one of those, a lady's, was traced to a Southern woman by birth, but married to a Brooklyn gentleman outside of the Tabernacle. One letter to Mrs B. R. Corwin, with a vie picture attached, was traced to this woman.

The elders continued their discussion until past midnight. Then, all the testimony having been taken and the defence having finished speaking, by a unanimous vote Benjamin R. Mitchell was excommunicated from the church. The Tabernacle was welf filled yeasterday morning, and after the great organ flared out "The heavens are teiling." from "The Creaton," Dr. Talmage stepped to the from of the pulpit and said that he was exommunicated from the church as defined with the desired of the communication, as the church is church, "Continued Dr. Talmage g

im off.

Mr. Mitchell is past fifty years of age, and has

aming at his residence in Ellist place. He has

The Evil that is Upon Us. Mr. Horace H. Day, in an address not distant in which will be seen a mightier ower than has yet shaken the nation, says :

Republican conventions proclaim great prosperity and peace under Grant's administration, and tell us of "restored prosperity," the "panic over." And this state of things that a few unprincipled Shylocks and monarchists may perpetuate their sway and transfer all the earnings of the people into their own hands!

hands!
It is conclusively proved to-day, they have absolute control of the Government—the majority in both Houses of Congress. They shape the words in the mouth of their man in the White House, and use his pen to veto the will of

who can longer doubt Grant's share in the spoils of these robbers? Not I. The evidences are too clear. They crop out on all sides. Nothing is too sacred for the rathless hands of

spoils of these robbers? Not 1. The evidences are too clear. They crop out on all sides. Nothing is too sacred for the rathiess hands of these spoilers.

The very latest outcropping is seen in Grant's hasty message sent yesterday from the very den of the spoilers, evidently inspired in the midst of revelry, touching the rate of interest on District of Commbia bonds. The banduit wanted the interest higher; of course it was to be paid out of the sweat and toil of the producer, the overtaxed toiler—the starving masses.

The fraudulent character of the bonds had just been publicly shown, and then before the proof was taken they were immediately judged to be tanted. Why is the President of the United States so anxious to burden the people, the taxpayers, with a bigher rate of interest? Why so ready to arrest the registative judgment of more than three loanths of both Houses of Congress before three-fourths of both Houses of Congress bad passed judgment—and a majority there in his interest—against the people?

This significant evidence was careery needed; this scandalous croumstance is on a par with all the rest, and illustrates the whole.

On all sides the evidence of corruption against Grant, and his incapacity if brought before the public mind, are seen to be vastly more dangerous to the entire country than anything which existed in the cases of Tyler, incenaman, or Jonnson.

His conduct has made it impossible for him to be President of the United States is to-day confederated with, and the took the plant tool of corrupt men, whose only claim to eyen decency is that they have been born to walk upright rather than on all fours.

Need it surprise anybody that European capitalists are alarmed for the safety of their American investments? Certainly, when they witness such open, bare-faced swindling, even in the Government itself, can they nope for exemption when it comes to th

Women as Lawvers and as Soldiers.

Million the Albany Law Journal.

Mr. Justice Nott, in delivering the opinion of the Court of Claims moon the application of Mrs. Lockwood to be admitted to practice as an attorney, three out some hints that may lead such ambitious women to turn their energies in another direction. "I have been," he says, "at another direction, and my ex-Another person having had similar experiences may reach an opposite result. It is said that modern ideas have brought down many occupations within the reach of women which were supposed to belong exclusively to men; but in nothing have modern ideas dene so much of this leveling as in the art of war. In the hand to hand conflicts of antiquity women were manifestly unable to cope with the physical natures of men, and from necessity were exempt. But hand to-hand conflicts are as obsolete as the wager of battle. The light breech-loading carbine demands activity rather than strength. Woman, is a soldier, would have little to do besides marching and shooting and being shot. It is said that a well bred, intelligent, honest woman will make a better attorney than an ignorant, victous, unscruppious man. This is true; but it is equally true that a healthy, active woman will make a better attorney than a decrepit man. Some considerations of public policy also intervence in favor of the latter course."

Get rid of your cough by using Jayne's Expec-

SUNBEAMS

-Salvini's tour in the United States has -Mr. Murat Halstead of Cincinnati sailed

for Europe on Saturday.

-Gen. J. D. Cox, formerly Secretary of the Interior, has been invited to become President of Antioch Colleg

-It is stated that Kabuli Pasha, the Turk-

i-h Ambassador at Vienna, is writing a history of The faculty of Yale College announce that hereafter no musical instruments will be allowed

-Dr. Michael Hatch, for sixty years a practicing physics in in Enostoro', Vt., died recently in the shelden poorhouse, aged 102 years.

-Florida bases a new claim to being one

of the healthiest States in the Union on the fact that nobody has been hung there for three years. -A party of ladies in Australia recently played a cricket match to raise funds for some chara-table purpose, in which they were very successful. -Several ladies of the Women's Temper-

ance Union in Oakiand, Oregon, have received topics of a notice to leave within three days or suffer seath. -The Camden Society in England will soon print, by perhaission, the Earl of Veralam's copy of Justice Cooke's judgment in the famous ship-money

-A lot, having an area of 2,210 square feet, in the milist of the business portion of London, was recently sold at the rate of \$72.00 gold per foot, or \$100,000 the lot.

-The witty wife of a noted practising physician advised her husband to keep away from the funerals of his patients, as it looked too much like a tailor carrying home his own work.

-From every grain-growing county in California there is now a demand for labor, and on tions ands of nelds the grain will have to be allowed to stand until hands can be procured to cut it. -The fashion of wearing the wedding

ring on the finger next to the little finger originated in an encient superstition that there was a mysterious con-nection between that fin er and the human heart. -A Hartford man keeps a spade close by his kitchen door, and whenever a tramp comes along and beas for a dinner, he is requested to earn it by digging four feet square in the garden, but the tramp invariably refuses to pay this price.

—A Paterson man who had placed sev-

eral lightning rods on his house was delighted, during a recent storm, at seeing it struck in two places, while the house of his nei, abor, who was too mean to pay for a lightning roo, was not struck at all.

-The fortune of Jas. Lick, the California Peabody, is estimated at from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000. He owns the whole island of Santa Catalina, con-

taining nearly 15,000 acres, and valued at \$1 and the Lick House and adjacent property in San Franc.sco, set down at \$1,500,000. -The Rev. John McElroy, now stationed at St. John's Charch, Frederick, Md., is said to be the oldest Catholic priest in North America. He is ninety eight years old, and was ordained by Archbishop Carroll

sixty years ago. He some time since became blind, but by an operation his sight was restored. -A short time before his death, Mr. Theraton Hunt placed the papers of his father Leigh Hunt, in the hands of Mr. Towns and Mayer of

Richmond, England. There is much in these papers which has never been published, and Mr. Mayer has do cided to use some of the letters as materials for a sense of magazine articles. -Two girls in the Dover (N. H.) High School refused to attend examination and graduation in the City Hall the other day, on the ground that it was too public, and the Principal suspended them. Their parents applied to Judge Doe of Rollinsford for an in-

junction against the suspension, and the case will be referred to the full bench at Concord. -A correspondent writes to the Scientific American that the worst toothache, or neuralgle coming from the teeth, may be speedily and delightfully ended by the application of a small bit of clean cotton samrated in a strong solution of ammonia to the defective tooth. Sometimes the late sufferer is prompted to n mentary nervous laughter by the application, but the pain has disappeared.

-The Compulsory Attendance law of Connecticut has been attended by an increase of the number of pupils in the schools by about 3,500, of when one-fifth represent the natural increase from popula-tion. The law has therefore brought in about 2,800 from the haunts of ignorance to instruction, and sill leaves out about 1,200 by reason of paternal neglect,

and 5,680 in employment. -A curious discovery has just been made in Italy by a young musician, who has serve d in Paris with his prize. It is an unpublished score by climares, entitled "Margharita di Vicenza." It was in a Carmellic convent at Florence that the inner hit on it one

ay in turning over some old papers. He obtained the manuscript without any difficulty, and has presented it the Paris Conservatoire.

-A French ex-chet d'orchestre has countd the number of notes in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," and estimates them at 43,720, not including the over ure, entr'actes, and battets. The third act contains the argest number, 13,314; the second the next, 10,673; and

the last act the smallest amount, 3.835. The "Benediction of the Pomards" contains 3,101; the seprette, 2,402; and the "Rataplan" chorus, 1,207. Protestant Episcopai Church of Onio Thursday last, a resolution was offered over eighteen years of age eigible to

try of any church in the diocese of O

spoke not directly in favor of this r favor of the idea contained in 11, the services of women available in courch d in a singular manner at old Fort Fillmore short time since. A boy found a gold hill in the old commissary badding. T three dollars were found in the same arch was

ing 180 gold dollars, was found about a fo One of the Athol (Mass.) sole s ys the local paper, adopts a novel ment. Offenders of either sex and a ment. Offenders of either pelled to lie down flat on th arms stretched out at right angles t

-A new air machine was lately put into nute. The house contains about no air, so that when the apparatus is worker

-A diamond, said to be the b iscovered in the diamond fields at t resent in the hands of the firm of (nate the exact value of the gem while realize the expectations formed of 11, 11s at least \$100,000 -A left-hand writer in t

American pives some reasons why as he does. The hand is never in the pen point is always in plain sight, and be written on. There is, consequent to stoop forward or to turn the head eyes out of focus. It is a common fau the right. It is overworked and co self to nearer vision. In writing withese evils are avoided. An uprigi easiest, and the eyes are equally

The liquor dealers of Sa are preparing for a desperate resistocal optionists. They have forme called the "Personal Liberty League series of resolutions, one of which Option law, which only allows the inquors in quantities of five gallo

-The Rev. Mr. Parks sulpit, he found an America

was about to pull it down, when M quietly rose and presented a pi for any allusion devogatory clusion of the sermon Mr. Miles Parks, which was unsumme More, and another minister is wante